CALIFORNIA

# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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## Force-Out Move by Employers' Council Results in Closing of Prominent San Francisco Restaurants

The Employers' Council of San Francisco last week became the disturbing factor in the industrial and labor field of the city, when it presented demands upon the culinary unions which forced members of those organizations to cease their employment.

As its name implies, the offending organization is composed of a group of employers, and in the past two or three years has been attempting more and more to gain absolute control of all negotiations with labor in the various industries. The present situation appears to be only another move to establish that position.

### Employers' Arbitrary Action

Setting forth its desire to establish "collective bargaining" in a group of restaurants whose owners had heretofore dealt with the culinary unions individually when new scales were being considered, the Employers' Council in an outstanding brutal move of recent years arbitrarily announced that various restaurants would cut the wages of union culinary workers 25 per cent and that they would be required to work a six-day week instead of the existing five-day week. This action was taken notwithstanding the fact that the wages and working conditions which the Employers' Council declared void had been established in the regular process of negotiations existing through past years. Nor did they consider, as evidenced by their arbitrary action, the material welfare of the hundreds of faithful workers who would be involved.

### Workers Remain at Posts

When notices were posted in certain restaurants last week announcing the wage cuts and lengthened working week, the unions whose members would be affected thereby very wisely instructed their membership to remain at work until the conditions of the Employers' Council "scale" were put into effect and the unions' own scale was abrogated by employer action.

But with the end of the work-week and time for the payment of wages due, wherever the employees found they had not been paid the existing union scale and were called upon to violate other of its provisions they immediately refused to return to work. As the work-week ended on different days in various restaurants, the extent of the forcing out of the workers by the Employers' Council action did not become apparent until the middle of this week. Wednesday's reports were that forty-seven restaurants had joined the drastic move against their employees and that in the great majority of cases they had closed their doors when their workers refused to accept the wage cut and longer week. Only in isolated instances did employers attempt to carry on by attempting temporarily to do their own work.

### Places Affected

Included in the list of establishments moving against their employees as above noted, and reported by the daily press, were the following:

Four Pig 'n Whistle shops, four Bunny's waffle shops, both Townsend's Inc. shops, Solari's Grill, Fred Solari's Restaurant, Oxford Hotel Coffee Shop, Picadilly Circus, Governor Grill, Trianon Restaurant, Marconi Restaurant, Somerton Coffee Shop, both Grison grills, Charles Fashion Grill, Jack's Restaurant, Pierre's Restaurant, Merry-Go-Round Cafe, Bernstein's, the Golden Pheasant, the Fly Trap, Hellwig's, Maskey's, Schroeder's, the Shadows, Ritz, Henry's Fashion Restaurant, Bay Bridge Terminal Coffee Shop, Commuter, Omar Khayyam's, Buena Vista Cafe, Bush and Grant Coffee Shop, John's Grill, Kramer's Cafeteria, the Manger, Mario and Frank's Mart Coffee Shop, Nugget, Sam's Grill and Seafood Restaurant, the Oyster Loaf, and Hoffman's Cafe and Grill.

### May Extend to Other Cities

In the absence of any serious attempt to operate the various restaurants, no picket lines were established by the unions. It was stated by union representatives that where any of the local restaurants were parts of chains operating in other cities, particularly Los Angeles and Reno, that it was highly probable the employees of chains in the other cities might be called out.

A letter was sent to the unions this week by Almon E. Roth, president of the Employers' Council, in which an offer was made to restore the wage cuts if the unions would enter into negotiations for a "master contract" with the group of restaurants which the Council claims to represent and also stating the unions have such contracts with hotels and dairy lunch groups.

### Union Official Comments

William McCabe, president of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers, stated, Wednesday: "We still maintain that we are willing to deal with the restaurant owners as we have been doing for the last thirty years, but we certainly do not propose to deal with Mr. Roth's minority, representing at the best 5 per cent of the city's restaurants." McCabe further said: "There are conservatively 2800 eating places in San Francisco. Certainly, the closing of 40 or 50 places will not discommode the public."

## Labor Day Committee Meets Tomorrow Night

The Joint Labor Day Committee will meet tomorrow (Saturday) evening in the Labor Temple, at 8 o'clock, and every member is urged to be in attendance.

Each of the unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council—which two organizations are jointly sponsoring the coming celebration—have been asked to name five delegates, these to serve as the Labor Day committee for the local union and also as its representatives on the Joint Labor Day Committee of the two councils, which latter committee will hold regular meetings in the coming weeks prior to the celebration.

The general plan for observance of labor's national holiday will be the theme of tomorrow evening's meeting, and for that reason particular stress has been laid upon the necessity of each union having its representatives present at that time, a special letter to that effect having been forwarded to all San Francisco organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Labor's part in the national defense program is vital, and widely recognized and respected, and because of this it is felt that the Labor Day demonstration this year should be in keeping with that position and impressive of labor's interest and co-operation in the work that is going forward to protect the future of our nation and the principles for which it stands.

Again, it is urged that each union have its representatives present at tomorrow night's meeting.

## A.F.L. Committee Named To Help Labor Co-operate In National Defense Plan

Appointment of a seven-man National Defense Committee to provide "an organized, co-ordinated channel through which labor can render service in the national defense program" has been announced by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

At the same time President Green called upon A.F.L. central labor unions in 795 leading cities to appoint similar national defense committees of their own to carry out locally the policies and programs formulated by the central A.F.L. committee.

### Committee Personnel

Members of the committee named by Green are: Matthew Woll, A.F.L. vice-president, chairman; John Coyne, president, Building and Construction Trades Department of the A.F.L.; John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department of the A.F.L.; I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department of the A.F.L.; B. M. Jewel, president, Railroad Employees' Department of the A.F.L.; George Q. Lynch, president, Patternmakers' League of North America; Edward J. Brown, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Robert J. Watt, international representative of the A..F.L., executive secretary.

### Work Outlined

The following were named as alternate members of the committee: Herbert Rivers, secretary-treasurer, Building and Construction Trades Department; Joseph McDonough, secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades Department; G. M. Bugniazet, vice-president, A.F.L.

Green outlined the work of the A.F.L. National Defense Committee and its subordinate local committees as follows:

1. To help provide an adequate labor supply for defense industries and to promote jobs for other workers in civilian production.

2. To collect and disseminate information with regard to priorities of essential materials, the availability of substitute materials and practical expansion of plant capacity so that civilian production can be sustained and workers will not suffer.

### Promote Job Training

3. To disseminate information on defense contracts and sub-contracts so that workers in smaller companies and plants may be assured of steady jobs and continuous employment.

4. To promote union co-operation with the United States Employment Service and other government agencies in the training of workers for specific defense jobs and in maintaining standards for women workers called as replacements in industry.

5. To make voluntary co-operation of labor with the Government so effective as to destroy all pressure for compulsory service.

6. To help maintain the balance between wages and incomes distributed to other groups contributing to production, and to resist forces working for over-inflation without jeopardizing deserved and needful wage increases.

7. To assist in the drafting of legislation to protect the social security rights of workers who leave their home communities for jobs in defense areas.

8. To prepare plans for full-time employment after the emergency for all who must earn a living.

# Warning of Threat to Democracy in House Bill

Defeated on all fronts by an aroused public opinion, enemies of labor in Congress have attempted a flanking movement, which immediately was subjected to attack by the American Federation of Labor.

Forced to sidetrack the vicious Vinson bill and unable to push ahead other anti-labor measures, reactionary strategists hit upon the expedient of incorporating their proposals in amendments, proposed by Congressman May of Kentucky, to the Selective Service Act, now pending in the House.

### Two Proposals Objectionable

The May amendments were reported to the House by the military affairs committee and are, in effect, a substitute for the Connally amendments to the Selective Service Act contained in Senate Bill 1524. The Connally amendments are also considered highly objectionable by the A.F.L.

In a letter addressed to all members of the House, President Green of the A.F.L. stated that the original purpose of this legislation was to reduce the draft age limit from thirty-five to twenty-eight years. To this, he said, the A.F.L. interposes no objection.

But over and above this commendable action, he pointed out, the new bill gives the President blanket powers to take over and operate plants under protection of armed troops and thus enforce compulsory labor. Any pickets who tried to keep strikebreakers out of a struck plant could be imprisoned for five years and fined $5000.

### Would Sweep Away Rights

Furthermore, payment of wages would be denied to any person "who is separated from or refused employment" because of Government seizure of plants. Under this section, Green said, some of the most important benefits of the National Labor Relations Act are swept aside once production is ordered resumed at a struck plant. Even peaceful picketing might be banned under the sweeping provisions of the bill.

In his communication to members of the House, President Green further emphatically declared:

"There can be no question about these amendments violating that portion of the Constitution which prohibits involuntary servitude, and so they affect not only labor but each and every person or group within the country. Therefore, laying aside entirely any consideration whatsoever for the specific interests of the labor group and anticipating this proposal's effect upon the nation as a whole, we definitely reach the conclusion that if this violation of the Constitution is consummated our present form of government probably is ended and we are embarking upon a course leading directly toward those forms of government which all right thinking democratic persons condemn with all the vigor at their command."

### Wins on Test Vote

A news dispatch states that with the heavy guns of the Administration unlimbered against its drastic anti-strike provisions, the May bill survived its first test in the House on Wednesday when a special rule limiting debate to four hours was approved. The vote was 217 to 148. A showdown on amendments to the bill was scheduled for yesterday (Thursday).

Chairman Sabath (Dem., Ill.) of the rules committee charged the bill strikes at the heart of labor by restrictive amendments which give the President authority to use the army to break picket lines and makes violence on picket lines subject to five years' imprisonment.

President Roosevelt has informed House leaders he opposes the drastic anti-strike provisions of the bill, congressional circles reported.

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### WIN CONTRACT WITH DAIRIES

Months of negotiation ended in a new contract between Milk and Dairy Employees' Union No. 246 (A.F.L.) and twelve dairies in the Washington, D. C., area. The year's agreement, in effect from June 6, provides a pay increase for union members of $2.50 a week. It also reduces the work week of wholesale and retail drivers by two hours and that of special delivery drivers by three hours. The contract further provides for a union shop, continues seniority provisions already in effect and general improvement in working conditions.

## Longshoremen Vote for A.F.L.

The International Longshoremen's Association (A.F.L.) was chosen overwhelmingly last week by stevedores at Tacoma, Port Angeles and Anacortes to be their bargaining agent.

The vote, announced by the National Labor Relations Board office at Seattle, was: 634 for the A.F.L. union; 53 for the C.I.O.'s International Longshoremen and Warehousemen. The vote at Tacoma was 523 to 50; at Port Angeles, 78 to 3, and at Anacortes, 33 to 0.

The C.I.O. organization had been the bargaining agent for all longshoremen on the West Coast under a 1938 Labor Board ruling, since reversed in order to give the workers an opportunity to vote on whether they would continue with the C.I.O. group.

T. A. ("Tiny") Thronson of Tacoma, West Coast secretary of the A.F.L. union, predicted last week that the expected vote in favor of the I.L.A. would sound a challenge to C.I.O. union domination all along the Pacific Coast. He said an aggressive drive would be launched by the A.F.L.

## "Aid British Labor" Is Slogan for Next Week

Next week—July 14 to 19—has been designated "Aid British Labor Week," when the membership of the American Federation of Labor and all its friends will be called upon to put forth special effort in behalf of that worthy cause.

The movement was inaugurated by the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, which has been in existence for some time and whose headquarters are at 9 East Forty-sixth street, New York City. William Green, president of the A.F.L., is honorary chairman of the committee, and Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the Federation, is chairman.

### Nationwide Interest

Various state and city officials throughout the nation, in addition to international union and local officers in the union movement, are giving active support toward making next week's special campaign an outstanding success.

The national committee had heretofore been engaged in the general solicitation of funds and laying the general groundwork for systematic and continuing aid toward the purposes for which the committee was formed, and lists of donations already sent to the committee have been made public from time to time. In a recent committee statement it is disclosed that during the preceding week twenty-seven additional Aid British Labor committees had been formed in various parts of the country, and subscriptions from twenty-one organizations, ranging from $25 to $2675, were listed. Bakery Drivers' Union No. 485 of Pittsburgh had subscribed $1000 during the week mentioned, and the national committee announced that its total was then moving toward the $25,000 mark.

### All Can Participate

Subscription books with a total value of $1,000,000 have been sent to labor organizations and Aid British Labor committees by the national committee. These books contain coupons of different values, which will be sold to subscribers to the fund, thus enabling each to make a donation according to financial ability.

In a statement giving indorsement to next week's drive, President Green of the A.F.L. said, in part: "The stories which reach us of the heroic sacrifices made by the masses of the people in Great Britain touch us very deeply. They inspire within us a determination to give freely, and sacrifice if necessary, in order that these workers may carry on the fight in the front trenches against dictatorship, economic slavery and totalitarianism."

The California State Federation of Labor, with offices in the Flood building, San Francisco, has been designated by the national committee to forward the drive in this State, and contributions can be forwarded to the Federation office.

### INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS HERE

Visitors, last week, at the local office of Cleaners and Dyers No. 7 were Harold E. Greenwald and Michael Minaden, secretary-treasurer and third vice-president, respectively, of the international union with which No. 7 is affiliated. They were en route from Los Angeles, where they had been assisting in organizational work along with the international representative on the West Coast, William Matthews, the latter also being the business agent of the San Francisco local.

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# Unions Asked to Help Ease Jobless Situations

An Associated Press article, last Tuesday, stated that the Government has asked organized labor to help ease dislocating of workers resulting from the vast shift of American industry from production of consumer goods to armaments.

The Office of Production Management announced that labor committees would be appointed soon for every major industry and would be expected, among other things, to advise concerning threatening unemployment due to the priorities program which especially hits consumer goods industries.

### Would Transfer Unemployed

The appointment of the labor committees, it was learned, will be part of an intensive Government effort to meet this situation and to place into defense work workers forced out of consumer industries. As a step in building an organization to handle this problem, Douglas Brown, Princeton University professor, has been made chief of the priorities branch of the O.P.M.'s labor division.

The O.P.M. said the total of idle defense workers last Monday was 21,210, and that there was not a single strike in any aircraft, shipbuilding or machine tool manufacturing plant.

An O.P.M. spokesman said this total included about 10,000 workers on strike at the Peoria, Ill., plant of the Caterpillar Tractor Company. Press advices from Peoria developed subsequently, however, that the O.P.M. was mistaken in listing a strike there. An estimated 2000 to 5000 C.I.O. workers, it was explained, quit work July 2 protesting dismissal of a workman, but went back to their jobs the next day.

At the same time, the War Department officially noted a marked decrease in the second half of June in loss of time on army contracts as a result of labor disputes. It estimated the number of man-days lost due to strikes in the June 16-30 period at 144,620, compared with 377,700 from June 1 to 13.

## Cahill Opposes Bus Proposal

Opposition to the Market Street Railway's petition to substitute buses for streetcars on Saturdays, Sundays and in the evening has been expressed by City Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill.

The company last week petitioned the Board of Supervisors for permission to operate the buses on all its lines between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. and over the week-ends. It also asked to substitute buses for the Sacramento-Clay-street cable cars.

"I think these petitions should be shelved until such time as the city receives the advice of transportation engineers in preparing the proposed master plan to co-ordinate the city's traffic problems," Manager Cahill said.

Buses can be operated by one man, while a city ordinance requires two for street cars. It is thought also that permission for removal of the system on the line above mentioned would be followed by requests from the company to discontinue other of the city's historic and picturesque cable lines.

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### APEX GETS STRIKE DAMAGES

A $1,171,957 damage suit brought in the state courts of Pennsylvania against the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (C.I.O.) by the Apex Hosiery Company has ended with the union agreeing to pay $110,000. The suit was based on damages resulting from a 1937 sit-down strike at the plant. The company took the case to the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to procure conviction under the anti-trust laws but were unsuccessful.

### PITTSBURGH TEAMSTERS

Striking truck drivers belonging to the Brotherhood of Teamsters agreed to end a 28-day walkout and return to work under a proposal submitted by the National Defense Mediation Board. The board proposed wage increases of 6 cents an hour for some classifications and 10 cents an hour for others. The union had asked for straight 10-cent hourly increases in the current basic rates. The compromise will be effective pending board meetings at Washington for final determination of the dispute.

## Wage Boost in N. Y. Hotels

The New York Hotel Trades Council (A.F.L.) and the Hotel Association of New York City have signed an extension of the current union hotel contract with new provisions which will add about $2,000,000 annually to the pay of about 20,000 hotel workers in 88 hotels covered by the agreement.

Among the new provisions of the extended contract is a general $2 to $4 a week wage raise for the hotel workers, half the raise to be paid immediately upon signing of the agreement, the other half beginning next year when the current contract would have expired.

## R. W. Burton Passes

Death claimed R. W. Burton, a well known member and former official in the local labor movement, on Wednesday of last week. Only two days after having taken a position in the personnel department of the Union Iron Works he was stricken, at the plant, with a heart attack and passed away almost immediately.

The deceased had been a member of the Molders' Union for over thirty-five years and for some six or more years was secretary of Local 164 of that organization. He had been a member of the coremakers' organization when it was merged with the molders. During the world war he was connected with the U. S. Department of Labor as a representative in the local area. He had also served as an organizer for the International Molders' Union, and as president of the old Iron Trades Council of San Francisco. His executive ability was highly regarded, and a wide circle of friends and acquaintances attested to his popularity.

The widow and a son are survivors, to whom sincere sympathy is extended. The funeral was held Saturday, followed by cremation.

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# Robert Watt to Address Labor School at Berkeley

Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, will address the Pacific Coast Labor School tomorrow (Saturday), at 11:15 a. m., on "Labor's Responsibility and Contribution to National Defense." Watt is a former secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and was a delegate to the San Francisco convention of the A.F.L. in 1934. He will also deliver an address on Sunday, at 10 a. m., when his subject will be "Is Labor Taking Advantage in the Emergency?"

"Labor and the National Defense" is the general subject for the school's discussions tomorrow and Sunday. The program begins at 10 a. m. each day. Other subjects listed for discussion, by various speakers, are: "Labor's Experience Under War Conditions," "Labor Standards in the Emergency," "Civil Liberties in the Emergency," "Is the Employer Taking Advantage in the Emergency?" and "Post-War Reconstruction—National and International."

The sessions will be held at the University Y.W.C.A., Allston way, near Telegraph avenue, Berkeley. Registration for the entire Institute, including Saturday luncheon and Sunday breakfast, is $3.50; for either whole day, $2; for Sunday breakfast only, $1.50; for other single sessions (Saturday morning, afternoon or evening, Sunday afternoon), without meals, 50 cents per session. The address of the Pacific Coast Labor School is 2527 Ridge road, Berkeley, where registrations may be entered and further information obtained.

### SIX-DAY WEEK IN SHIPYARD

Adding extra hours to hasten defense shipbuilding, the more than 2000 employees of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation have agreed to a new six-day work week, company officials announced this week.

### PAINTERS ELECT ANTI-RED

A candidate pledged to end "communist domination" of District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers (A.F.L.), New York City, has been elected to the office of secretary-treasurer, principal position in the Council, which has 11,000 members in Manhattan and the Bronx. The successful candidate was Michael Di Silvestro of Local 874. He defeated Louis Weinstock, the incumbent, by a vote of 2480 to 2364. The election was conducted under the direction of the Honest Ballot Association.

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## Work-or-Fight Order on Way Out

Justified criticism of the so-called work-or-fight order sent draft boards seems likely to result in the order being reversed, or at least forgotten. The nation will be the gainer if this happens, as grave infringements of the rights of labor are possible under the order.

When General Hershey, director of the Selective Service Administration, on June 9, by telegram directed all local draft boards "to take necessary action to reconsider the classification of all registrants who have ceased to perform the jobs for which they were deferred, and who are, by such failure, impeding the national defense program," he was acting on Administration order to put pressure on the strikers in the North American Aircraft Corporation strike.

But the order reversed his statement in January, when he told a local board that threatened to draft workers striking against the Ryan Aeronautical Company, of San Diego, that any change in a registrant's classification would be "contrary to the intent of the law" and that "the selective service system is not in a position to use induction as a threat to force a man to do something or to restrain him from a course of action."

There is a growing opinion among attorneys in the Government that the order is of doubtful legality, contrary to the intent of Congress, and without precedent. Woodrow Wilson merely threatened the Bridgeport munitions workers when they refused to abide by the award of the War Labor Board. And the press reference to the "Work-or-Fight" order of May 17, 1918, is entirely without relevance to strikes; it had to do with putting idlers to work, giving them a choice of working or enlisting. A specific exemption was made in that order to men "temporarily unemployed because of strikes."

## Fight the Party Invasion

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor calls for an unremitting war against communists in labor ranks in an editorial in the July issue of the *American Federationist*.

He declares that labor must fight the communists as deadly enemies to democracy no matter what foreign policy the Administration may follow as a military expedient with regard to Hitler's war on Stalin.

Green placed direct blame for impediments to the national defense program to Red machinations in this country and added: "Lax administration of the immigration laws and failure to deport known Communists have contributed to present difficulties. Strikes in defense production, continuing in defiance of all attempts to negotiate agreements and to mediate differences, have increased the menace to the cause of democracy and human freedom."

The A.F.L. president in another portion of the article declares that "quibbling to establish a technical difference between Communist card members, those who follow the Communist party line and 'fellow travelers' is of no practical importance when all are seeking to disrupt American life and to make way for a totalitarian order."

"Against the communist-line invasion of our unions American labor has its first call to war," Green said, and further that an American attack against the enemy "boring within" A.F.L. unions should follow these lines:

"(1) No communist should be permitted to act as an officer of any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"(2) No delegate from a communist-officered union or any person advocating communism should be accepted by a central body or state federation of labor.

"(3) Every union member should realize his personal responsibility for doing his part in keeping his union American and that duty consists in these essential acts: (a) attending union meetings, (b) following and understanding what is done, (c) getting full reports from all persons to whom union work is delegated, (d) challenging any proposal or any policy that does not conform to democratic principles and constructive methods.

"(4) Mass meetings should be held and representatives should appear at appropriate community meetings to keep the public advised of labor's desire to render constructive service in this national emergency. Preservation of democracy is peculiarly labor's cause."

## Law Perversion Charged

Characterizing the indictment of seventy-five members of Jehovah's Witnesses on sedition charges by authorities in Connersville, Ind., as a "perversion of criminal laws to punish conduct not within their purview," the American Civil Liberties Union has asked a U. S. District Court in Indianapolis to restrain officials of Fayette county from further arrests and prosecutions of members of the religious sect on charges of sedition, "incitement to violence," and "desecration of the flag." The Union's brief held that the three statutes used against the religious sect "could not be applied to the activities of Jehovah's Witnesses."

The brief declared that "one of the tenets of the members is that they must obey what they believe to be the law of God even though it be in conflict with the legally enacted laws. For this reason, and since they believe such an act to be idolatrous, they refuse to salute the flag. On the other hand, admittedly neither they nor their literature advocate the overthrow of the Government by force or violence."

Compulsion to salute the flag, the brief held, "is plainly unnecessary in view of the many means for promoting loyalty. Moreover, loyalty, to Americans, is not a state of mind to be inculcated by fear of imprisonment. Such threats of repeated arrests and prosecution tend to nullify the rights of Jehovah's Witnesses until such a time as a court of final authority shall have determined the issues."

Although employment in non-agricultural pursuits has jumped the 1929 peak to the highest levels in United States history, there are still 576,165 persons registered at the offices of the New York State Employment Service, according to a complete inventory, compiled as of April 25. Of those registered, more than 110,000 were skilled workers, of whom nearly one-half are 45 years of age or older.

Engineers envisage concrete oil tankers and merchant vessels as strong and light as steel as a result of tests of a new-type vacuum-dried concrete containing a special variety of steel reinforcement. Two "planks" of the material made good recently in a strength-testing machine at the University of Pennsylvania. The concrete forms can be removed fifteen minutes after the material is poured.

"Genius begins great works; labor alone finishes them."—Joubert.

## Comment on World Events

**International Labor News Service**

Upon the orders of the German occupation authorities in Poland, the Labor Front is now proceeding to the dissolution of the Polish trade unions, the International Federation of Trade Unions reports. It says a formal ban has been issued on 54 big unions and 139 smaller or local organizations and goes on to say:

"As far as they were able, the nazis requisitioned (or, as they usually put it, 'put into safe custody') trade union property and funds. This new German expression for robbery, which is afterward given legal sanction, had already been applied when the German trade unions were looted.

"The German press, with the *Volkischer Beobachter* well to the fore, finds itself obliged to explain that this decision is being put into effect in the face of great difficulties on account of the 'embezzlement, fraud, and concealment which had taken place.' Everybody knows what value is to be set on such remarks, and reports which we have from the underground Polish trade union movement prove only too clearly what lies behind them: the nazis' impotent wrath at the effective sabotage which is carried out by trade union officials, who have reduced their ambitious campaign to mere beating of air."

Commenting further on the nazi drive against the Polish unions, the I.F.T.U. remarks:

"We express the wish that the Polish underground may have continued success in keeping both their persons and their funds out of nazi clutches.

"Simultaneously with this drive for plunder, the Labor Front has taken the preliminary measures to set up recruiting machinery for the members who are to be organized in the months ahead. The Nazis 'expect' a large number of new members. It may perhaps prove possible for them, by using their usual methods of terrorism, to press-gang sections of the Polish workers into the new associations. But they will not have much joy of these compulsory members."

* * *

"Defense profits are enormous," says an article appearing in the current *American Federationist*, official magazine of the American Federation of Labor.

"There has been no general recognition throughout industry of workers' right to share in the defense profits they are helping to create," the article adds.

The "sit-down strike" of the Aluminum Company of America is denounced. Six vital months were lost, says the article, because Alcoa refused to expand.

"Time lost through strikes of workers pales into insignificance in comparison with this strike which slowed down our whole airplane program and put us months behind schedule at a period when time is everything," the article asserts.

## Pawn Ticket for 49 Billion

The federal debt went past $49,000,000,000—a former statutory limit—on the first day of the new fiscal year, which began Tuesday of last week.

The Treasury announced that on that date it owed $49,074,689,379, a new record. The limit was $49,000,000,000 until Congress agreed this spring to permit additional financing in connection with the defense program and raised the limit to $65,000,000,000. During the last year the debt increased $5,994,000,000.

As the first installment on the new year's anticipated record $22,269,000,000 expenditures, the Treasury spent $139,417,062 on the first day. Receipts were $9,111,955 and the year started off with a $130,305,107 deficit.

The first day's defense expenditures were $26,006,399 which was about an average day for recent weeks.

"Eight full years ago—a long, long time before the people of our country achieved such a virtual unanimity as now exists on the subject—the American Federation of Labor saw Hitlerism for what it was and denounced it repeatedly in the most vigorous language."—George Meany.

# FACING THE FACTS

PHILIP PEARL in A.F.L. News Service

There are times when the labor movement seems to stop moving and stand still. There are times when the labor movement seems to be moving in the wrong direction—backward. Such times, the pessimists would have us believe, are now upon us. Well, we don't believe them for a minute and we will show you why.

During the past two years, organized labor has been subjected to a terrific barrage of criticism. Vicious attacks have been directed against trade unions from many directions. The principles, the purposes and the very integrity of the labor movement and its leaders have been dragged in the mud.

Now if these bombardments were true and effective the natural result would be that the workers of our country would lose confidence in their trade unions and desert *en masse*. Has that happened? Of course not. On the contrary, union membership has increased by leaps and bounds and is now at the highest point in history.

### Most Impressive Progress

Is that standing still? Is that going backward? Nothing of the sort! It is progress of the most impressive kind. For the lessons of trade unionism teach us that progress can be attained only through organization and it therefore is axiomatic that the wider organization grows the greater the benefits to American workers.

Now, if our opponents try to argue that the swift growth of union membership is accidental or no true reflection of the workers' confidence in the labor movement, we have more direct proof. That is the word of the workers themselves. During the past two years the National Labor Relations Board has held innumerable collective bargaining elections. In each of these elections the workers were given a choice between voting for a union or against a union. They voted by secret ballot. There was not and there could not be any intimidation. One by one they went into the voting booths to decide whether their best interests would be served by voting for a union to represent them or remaining unorganized. The decision of these workers is now incorporated in the records of the National Labor Relations Board and in trade union membership rolls. How many of these elections went no union? We defy our opponents to name three out of three thousand. Is that progress? We think so.

### Statistics Show Concrete Benefits

Well, here's a bit more. What concrete benefits have the workers derived from their union affiliation? Statistics compiled by the American Federation of Labor show that its affiliated unions have won wage increases at the rate of a million dollars a week for American workers this year. Thus the workers have been protected against increased living costs and have managed to improve their economic conditions. Is that standing still? Is that going backward? We ask to be pardoned for reiterating that we think it's progress.

On the legislative front, labor has been subjected to the heaviest attacks of this generation during the past few months. Some of our pessimistic friends have wilted under this fire. But what have been the results? Every serious threat to the trade union movement and free, democratic labor has been successfully thwarted and thoroughly defeated. Even the Vinson Bill, upon which the enemies of labor concentrated their energies, has now been sidetracked. Not a single one of the legislative gains won by labor in the past ten years has been lost, despite a national emergency. Is that going backward?

### Carry On for Defense

The defense program offered perhaps the most serious test organized labor has faced this century. Minor strikes broke out in all directions and all of labor was condemned, its loyalty assailed and its freedoms threatened. But what have been the results? The American Federation of Labor adopted a strict no-strike policy. Its instructions were carried through to the extent of more than 99 per cent by its affiliates. The army and navy construction programs, so vast in scope as to defy the imagination, were completed by A.F.L. workers on schedule or ahead of schedule. Strikes of communist origin by C.I.O. unions were quickly exposed and squelched. Today there are fewer strikes in the nation than in normal times. All over the country millions of workers are performing their jobs with a devotion, skill and patriotism that merits the warmest praise. Isn't that progress?

But, of course, it is difficult, if not impossible, to make the enemies of labor see these things and acknowledge the progress of the labor movement. They want to stop it. They want to push it backward. So they try to create the impression that the forward progress of labor has stopped and that it has gone into reverse. The facts are the best answer to the propaganda of those who hate and fear labor's progress.

## Novel Gunsight Costs $1.40

One dollar's worth of gas pipe, 10 cents' worth of adhesive tape, two 15-cent mirrors and some solder.

Two national guard officers of the Seventy-fifth Field Artillery brigade, in training at Camp Forrest, Tenn., took this heterogeneous collection of articles and created from them a new anti-tank gun sight that was declared to equal in performance the $640 sight developed by the army.

The first time the gun crew used the new sight it managed 45 per cent hits at ranges up to 1000 yards. The expensive army sights under identical conditions, turned up a 38 per cent score. The gun crews in both cases were untrained men—accounting for the low percentages.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS BOOM

May revenue reports of railroads indicate the carriers as a group have regained earning powers comparable with the boom period of the 1920's, Wall Street statistical circles estimate. Three announcements in news dispatches on the subject were: The Santa Fe reported a May net operating income of $2,865,723 against $631,637 in the same month a year ago. The Frisco's net railway operating income in May was $848,808, more than 1100 per cent greater than the $72,452 of May, 1940. The Rock Island lines' net operating income for the month of May was $1,444,254, as compared to $286,039 the same month a year ago.

### THE PLIGHT OF FINLAND

Bitterness against the Soviets and desire to recover the territory lost last year are strong in Finland. Bombed by the Russians, who in turn claim that Finland permitted its territory to be used as a base for German air attacks, the Finns have now joined the German war against Russia.

The Finnish Government and the Finnish people have been in a most difficult position. Nobody could have expected them to fight on the Russian side. The most that was hoped for was that they might maintain a precarious neutrality between their old enemy and the nazi aggressors. Obviously this is the attitude they wanted to take. The wounds of last year's struggle are not yet healed, and physical and economic exhaustion, plus a stubborn allegiance to democratic principles, made them profoundly reluctant to participate in the present conflict.

Like all small nations, all they wanted was to be let alone. They gave valiant proof last year of their determination to defend their independence. Without outside help they fought as no little people except the Greeks have fought against an overpowering invader.—New York *Times*.

For the first time in its history, the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railroad signed a contract with A.F.L. shopcraft unions.

# Figures Speak for the Girls

By MARY MOORE,
Woman Editor, International Labor News Service

Here's really something! If you're a working girl you can tell it to that brother of yours—and then run, not walk, to the nearest exit! The women's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, which you'll say ought to be the last to put life in terms of cash income, hands out a special feature story, the point to which is that "daughters are a good investment." They're a better cash crop than sons!

This pretty appraisal of sons and daughters goes out over the well-known name of Mary Anderson, director of the bureau. There may be those who will say that the yarn is a whale of a boost for Mary—yes, and for Fanny, too; and for the other daughters who "man" so many of the bureaus in the Department of Labor. And some of the wives who work in the Department will doubtless by now have taken the piece home to show their working spouses who it is that really brings in the bacon—and the eggs—and the butter, perhaps. Yes, the bureau says the girls have it over the boys when it comes to bringing home the iron men, as well as the blond and brunette men, the bow-legged ones and the calf-eyed ones.

It seems some bureau sleuths went into the field—Cleveland evidently having been the "field" for this bit of what the sharks call research. They found, in the well rounded and precise language of the researchers, that "in 302 Cleveland families with both sons and daughters employed, examination of the contributions made by them discloses that 20 per cent of the daughters, in contrast to 15 per cent of the sons, give all their earnings to their families. Nearly one-third of the daughters, but only one-fifth of the sons, give two-thirds or more of what they earn to their families. Twelve per cent of the sons but only seven per cent of the daughters fail to contribute."

So, it's the girls that bring home the moolah, lay the cash on the line! The ladies of the bureau surely did a build-up job for the daughters.

What they didn't put into the statistical results of the survey is what happens to the equation when the said and self-same daughters decamp from the old homestead and play the role of wife instead of daughter.

### BANS PROPAGANDA

Peru has taken a step to bolster its neutrality by notifying foreign diplomatic missions and consular officials accredited to that country that the Government would prohibit the dissemination of propaganda through the mails or by other mediums in favor of any belligerent country.

### ONE HUNDRED BILLION

If we are to defeat Hitler, we must be prepared to spend more than $100,000,000,000, Joseph L. Trecker of the Defense Contract Service declared recently. He disclosed that only $19,000,000,000 of the $44,000,000,000 voted by Congress is under contract. "That's not a drop in the bucket," he added.

### CONGRESS MIGHT TAKE NOTE

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada has announced that he does not consider conscription for overseas service is required, if all do their duty, and hints that if Parliament should feel there should be a reversal of that policy then the electorate will be asked to decide the issue.

### GRABBED NUISANCE EARLY

When officials of Albert Lea, Minn., found a local ordinance ineffective in prohibiting "sound" advertising by airplane, they sought aid of the state legislature. In consequence, it is now a misdemeanor by state statute to engage in advertising through loudspeakers attached to cruising planes. The statute, based on evidence from the local officials that plane advertising by sound created a noise nuisance and a traffic hazard, was approved by the 1941 legislature.

# Unanimous Decision by U. S. Circuit Court Upholds A.F.L. Unions Against Raiding Tactics of Dual Group

The recent unanimous decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, reversing the decision and order of the Labor Board in the long disputed Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company case, represented a complete victory for the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The organizations involved in the case, through their various locals, are the International Molders' Union, Pattern Makers' Association, International Association of Machinists, Metal Polishers' International Union, and a federal union. The contracts of these organizations with the company were upheld, and their right to protect their contracts from C.I.O. interference was affirmed. As set forth in an article by Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the A.F.L., the facts in the case were:

### Previously Advantageous Relations

The American Federation of Labor organizations had enjoyed mutually advantageous contractual relationships with the Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company during 1935 and 1936. Under the contracts all new employees hired by the company were obliged to become members of the union, and all employees who were members of the union at the time the contract was entered into were obliged to remain members of the union. When the 1936 contract was entered into, all but 38 of the 809 employees were members of the A.F.L., and, in addition, all of these employees had each individually signed powers of attorney authorizing the various A.F.L. organizations to act as collective bargaining representatives for a period of one year, subject to 30 days' notice of a desire to withdraw such authorization.

In March of 1937, three months prior to the expiration of the June, 1936, contract, the C.I.O. United Electrical Workers attempted to interject itself into the plant and, pursuant to its usual policies of disruption, staged a sit-down strike at a time when but 60 of the employees had signed up with that organization.

### Move to Preserve Rights

The A.F.L., in an attempt to preserve its rights under the contract, requested the employer to see to it that the provisions of the contract respecting membership in the A.F.L. unions were lived up to, and further requested the employer to shut down the plant for a brief period in order to restore order. It requested and obtained a complete closed-shop contract. Upon opening the plant those employees who did not desire to live up to the terms of the contract and to their previous commitments—some 24 in all—were discharged by the company upon request of the A.F.L. unions.

The C.I.O. thereupon filed charges with the Labor Board, alleging that the company had illegally assisted the A.F.L. and had wrongfully and discriminatorily discharged the foregoing 24 persons, thereby violating Sections 8(1) and 8(3) of the National Labor Relations Act.

Following a hearing, the Board, in a decision issued in July, 1938, sustained the charges of the C.I.O. in full. This decision was so obviously weak that the Board petitioned to withdraw a petition for review which the employer and the A.F.L. unions filed in the U. S. Circuit Court to review and set aside the decision of the Board.

In December of 1939, the Board issued a second decision and order, again upholding the charges of the C.I.O. in full. In this second and more elaborate decision the Board completely disregarded the contractual relationships of the A.F.L. organizations with the company. It supported the attempted raid of the C.I.O. upon the employees of the plant during the existence of the virtual closed-shop contract, and during the terms of the individual commitments.

These raiding tactics of the C.I.O. were not only condoned by the Board in its decision, but the Board expressly condemned the reasonable efforts made by the A.F.L. organizations to protect their contracts and their membership. The Board ordered the employer to disregard the closed-shop provisions of the contracts and to reinstate, with back pay, the 24 discharged employees.

The employer refused to abide by this order and the Board petitioned for enforcement in the Sixth Circuit. The A.F.L. intervened and became a party to the appeal.

### Peaceful Means Invoked

It was the contention of the American Federation of Labor organizations before the court that they had a right to seek by all peaceful means to protect their contracts, both in view of the virtual closed-shop provisions of the contracts and in view of the individual commitments freely signed by all but 38 of the 809 employees authorizing the A.F.L. to represent them. It was argued that, unless collective bargaining contracts of the nature involved in the case could operate to insure stability in industrial relationships for the period of the contract, there was little sense in entering into them.

As against the position of the C.I.O. that at any time contractual relationships could be disrupted because the National Labor Relations Act guaranteed freedom of choice, it was argued by the A.F.L. that in such case the ultimate purpose of the act—to achieve industrial peace through the making of bona fide collective bargaining contracts—would not only be disregarded but would in fact be frustrated.

### Commitments Made Freely

Freedom to choose a representative does not involve freedom to change the representative once that representative has been freely chosen, when an existing status would thereby be disrupted and commitments had been made upon the basis of such choice.

The Circuit Court, in a unanimous decision, upheld in full these various contentions of the American Federation of Labor. One illuminating paragraph from the court's opinion reads:

"If the men agree to operate under the contract for a certain period they are legally bound, in absence of wrong-doing by the employer, not to abrogate the contract except in accordance with its terms. If the one-year term limits the freedom of the employees at will to discard membership in one union for membership in another, the limitation has been freely agreed to by the men themselves, and the right of organization with representatives of their own choosing is curtailed not by the employer, but by their own valid agreement."

# Weirton Agrees to Board Ruling, with Reservations

The Weirton Steel Company has announced it will comply with all but two sections of a National Labor Relations Board order directing disestabiishment of two employee representative organizations.

T. E. Millsop, president, said he would not offer re-employment to six of seventeen former workers the Board ordered reinstated and that none of the seventeen would be offered back pay. Millsop also charged his concern had not received a fair hearing by the Board and expressed confidence the decision could have been successfully contested.

The dispute became one of the longest and most expensive N.L.R.B. cases on record. It originated in 1936 after the company, principal subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation, headed by Ernest T. Weir, mechanized its tin plate mills and discharged 300 employees.

# U.S.O. in Big Drive Today

Today (Friday) United Service Organizations will take its drive to raise the San Francisco quota of $135,500 for service men's activities into every precinct in San Francisco at the official voting booths.

Last Monday night, San Francisco was $50,000 short of its quota. Major O. J. Keatinge, campaign director, directed volunteer workers to increase their number, reporting the new workers in at headquarters at 200 Bush street, and set about finding 50,000 San Franciscans who will give $1 each to meet the city's quota.

"San Franciscans in greater number than 50,000 have met an emergency less demanding than that of U.S.O. in short order," Major Keatinge told volunteers. "If the facts regarding the U.S.O. drive are brought home to the residents of the city, U.S.O. can close its headquarters tomorrow night. Find, if possible, 50,000 loyal Americans before Saturday night and let's not delay this business of getting the necessary money. They're waiting for you. It's up to you to get in touch with them. This is as much a national emergency as munitions. Other cities have done it, and San Francisco doffs its hat to no community in America when it comes to meeting a patriotic call such as U.S.O.'s."

While the U.S.O. campaign already had received the indorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council, to the end of further promoting interest in the cause a special meeting of officials of all unions affiliated with the Council was called last week, and held in the Labor Temple. At this meeting the necessity of further aggressive work was explained and the officials of locals were urged to immediately present the subject to their organizations and forward contributions at once.

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# Labor Looks Forward to Post-War Conditions

By PAUL SCHARRENBERG

(EDITOR'S NOTE—*Following is a statement—upon a timely subject—recently made in behalf of House Joint Resolutions 59 and 76 before the House labor committee. The author is widely known as the former secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and is now located in Washington, where he is the national legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor.)*

The American Federation of Labor favors the passage of H. J. Resolutions 59 and 76 for several reasons.

It has been said that experience is the best teacher. Our experience of the last world war sheds a calcium light upon this hearing. We entered the last world war with high and noble purposes. We made victory possible and did not ask nor receive compensation of any kind. It is not necessary to dwell upon this point. Our record in that respect is well known. Indeed, it speaks eloquently for itself. The point we want to stress is that we took too much for granted. We very generally assumed that after we had licked the Kaiser this world of ours would be a better place to live in and that everything would be all right after victory had been won!

### A.F.L. Foresaw Situation

Certain qualifications should be noted as regards the official attitude of the American Federation of Labor. The St. Paul convention of the A.F.L., which met in June, 1918, while the war was still in full progress, appointed a "committee on reconstruction to thoroughly investigate the problem of reconstruction and to take such steps as might be found possible to safeguard the interest of the soldiers and sailors and workers during the period of reconstruction."

Shortly following the signing of the armistice, this committee on reconstruction submitted a comprehensive report, which received the full approval of the A.F.L. executive council and was subsequently indorsed by the annual convention in Atlantic City.

### "Return to Normalcy"

Several state federations of labor also drafted reconstruction programs. It was my privilege to serve as secretary of the reconstruction committee appointed by the California State Federation of Labor. I vividly recall the energy and enthusiasm we put into the job of planning for a better future.

Unhappily, the political psychology of those days gave us the "return to normalcy." So the various reconstruction proposals were placed on the shelves and the men who had burned the midnight oil to produce these inspiring declarations became sadder but wiser men.

The years following the signing of the peace treaty brought untold misery and privation, not only to the demobilized soldiers and sailors but to millions of Americans in all walks of life. So-called normalcy finally ran our nation "head on" into the economic disaster of 1929.

### Pledge to Service

And now we are—shall I say?—deeply involved in another world war. As you know, the American Federation of Labor, through its highest officials, has given a solemn pledge to give service to capacity in the present unlimited national emergency. In the language of my distinguished chief, President William Green: "We [the workers] have as much at stake in this worldwide battle for human freedom as any other group in our nation. We pledge our co-operation, our services and our devotion."

There are different opinions as to the ultimate result of this war, but we all agree that some day, sooner or later, there must come an end.

Shall we then let history repeat itself? Shall we then again, virtually over night, throw millions of workers out of munition and airplane factories? Shall we again witness the spectacle of ghost towns, designed for shipyard workers who have suddenly received their dismissal notice? Shall we again add to this great army of newly unemployed the soldiers and sailors who are suddenly returned to private life?

### Must Have Serious Thought

It is to prevent such a catastrophe that the American Federation of Labor lends its support to the resolutions introduced by Mr. Voorhis.

Social and economic forces are already operating to shape the post-war future. Either we must give serious thought to this matter now, or one day we shall awake to the fatal realization that we are too late.

The patriotism that resists world aggression and defies autocracy is worthy of all praise, but it reaches its highest plane when guided and supplemented by the wisdom that profits by experience and plans for a better future.

### May Need Revision

The resolutions under consideration may need revision. The A.F.L. does not urge their adoption without amendment. We ourselves shall probably suggest amendments. For instance, we believe that the proposed membership of twenty-four for a national commission is top-heavy. We know that in practice a commission of twenty-four is not generally a smoothly operating body.

However, we do most earnestly and sincerely urge favorable action upon these resolutions. We do so not because of the idealism which inspired these resolutions, but because of their practicability. We support these resolutions because we believe them to be highly constructive in character and excellently designed to benefit not only a part of society but to bring to all the people greater hope for a better day, a brighter life, greater liberty and a larger degree of prosperity and happiness.

### LESSON COST $1000

Efforts to evade provisions of the federal wage-hour law don't pay, a tailoring firm in New York City has just learned. The firm and its four officers paid fines totaling $1000 for faking compliance with the law while underpaying its employees. Federal Judge Edward A. Conger, while imposing the fines, also ordered the firm to make restitution of about $2500 to its employees who received less than the legal wage. The defendant corporation was University Coat Tailors, Inc., of 826 Broadway, which, with its officers, pleaded guilty to charges of contempt of court. Falsification of records of working hours of the employees in violation of a court order enjoining compliance with the law was admitted.

Expulsion of two of its members on the ground that they formerly were communist party members has been announced by Local 399 of the Teamsters' Union (A.F.L.) in Hollywood.

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# Renew Campaign Against O'Keefe-Merritt Products

Metal trades unions in Los Angeles have launched a new and determined drive against the O'Keefe & Merritt Stove and Refrigerator Company, located in that city.

This concern is on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor. Reports from the south are that for almost a year the company has ignored attempts to adjust unfair wage and working conditions in its plant and has resorted to evasion and subterfuge to thwart union organizational work.

It is stated that the building and metal trades groups, together with the teamsters, have repeatedly offered co-operation to the firm in efforts to adjust the non-union conditions, going so far as to overlook installation of the company's products in certain construction work being performed by A.F.L. unions—having been assured that such co-operation would lead to union negotiations. Such gestures, however, have proved futile. The new campaign against the company's products has therefore been opened, and picket lines established. Railroad Brotherhood members refused to haul a carload of material into the company's premises, due to the picket line.

Unions concerned in the campaign include the Stove Mounters, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Pattern Makers, Metal Polishers, Refrigerator Fitters, Teamsters, Warehousemen, Carpenters, and Painters.

## Judge I. M. Golden Dead

Judge Isidore M. Golden of the San Francisco Superior Court died suddenly last Friday morning at his home shortly before 9 o'clock, after having awakened in fine spirits and apparently the best of health. He was 63 years of age and from the beginning of his public career, in 1904, grew to be one of the outstanding and most highly respected citizens of the community. Prior to being elevated to the superior bench he had been an assistant in the office of District Attorney Matthew Brady, in which capacity he participated in several noted trials in the history of the city.

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# Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Death came on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 7:30 o'clock to Jacob J. Hebner, retired member of San Francisco Typographical Union, who was found in his room, evidently having passed away in his sleep. Born at Chicago, deceased was 70 years of age. He had learned his trade in Chicago, and came to San Francisco in 1919, after working for a number of years on the *American* in New York City, and had a continuous membership with No. 21 of twenty-two years. During this time he had served the union in many capacities, being elected to the executive committee and representing No. 21 as a delegate to the Central Labor Council for a number of years. Surviving are his wife, Marian A. Hebner, and a brother who resides in Chicago. Union services were conducted on Thursday, July 3, at 2 p. m., and interment was in the printers' plot at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

The union is in receipt of a communication from Superintendent M. A. Hamilton of the Union Printers' Home announcing the presentation of Forty-Year Honor Emblems, on June 29, to members resident there, and inclosing a four-page program of the ceremonies for that day. President C. M. Baker and Secretary Woodruff Randolph addressed the members of the Home chapel, and President Baker made the presentation address. One hundred and five residents were presented these honor emblems for continuous membership in the Typographical Union for forty years or more. Seven of San Francisco's own members were included as follows: Frank Adams, A. B. Crackbon, Edward H. Leonard, V. S. Pastor, Hiram P. Remington, John R. Robinson and Clarence L. Simonds. The residents were entertained in the afternoon on the lawn by Hans Bookstrom and the National Swedish Dancers, and at 4:30 a special luncheon was served. At 7:45 p. m. the presentation ceremonies were held, interspersed by a musical program.

E. L. Knight of the Western Newspaper Union chapel, who is taking his vacation, left on Monday for Los Angeles, to return later in the week to his home at Los Trancos, in the Redwoods near Stanford, where he will get some real rest prior to returning to work.

W. L. Leslie writes from Seattle, stating he will be there until July 22. On his trip from Long Beach "Bill" had intended to visit San Francisco, but a last-minute decision took him via the Grand Canyon and Salt Lake City.

Thomas M. Bookman, formerly of the *Shopping News* chapel, and who last worked in this jurisdiction in 1932, returned last week from Chicago and points east. He reports the state of trade good across the country.

Chairman T. L. Stanley of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel, accompanied by his family, left last Friday on a vacation which will take him up the Redwood Highway for a much needed rest among the Big Trees.

J. W. O'Dell of the Eureka Press, accompanied by his family, left on Wednesday of last week on a vacation which will be spent at St. Helena. They expect to return on Sunday.

Secretary M. B. MacLeod, who left Thursday evening, July 3, for Detroit on a two weeks' vacation, expected to arrive in that city last Monday morning. In a new car, which she will pick up in Detroit, she and her two sons will take in all points of interest over the northern route on their return home.

Leo Morgan of Stockton Typographical Union, and associated with the *Record* chapel, was a visitor at headquarters over the week-end. Mr. Morgan is a member of the executive committee of No. 56.

C. W. Andrews of the Sacramento *Bee* chapel paid headquarters a visit last week and inquired about old friends from the Northwest who are working in San Francisco.

Allanson Folger, of the *Call-Bulletin,* and wife had planned an outing over the week-end, and all preparations had been made. But on the eve of their departure Mrs. Folger suffered a heart attack which proved fatal. Funeral services were conducted on Monday afternoon, July 7, at the Pioneer Methodist Church in Oakland. The sympathy of the membership is extended to Mr. Folger.

J. C. ("Jim") Ramsey, operator at the *Call-Bulletin,* is back at work this week after more than two months spent at his mining claim near Grass Valley.

H. E. Richard, of the Abbott-Brady Corporation, wife and two sons, and R. R. Richard of the *Chronicle* chapel, and his wife and son, made up a two-car party which left this week for a vacation up the Redwood Highway and into southern Oregon. They will visit the Oregon Caves and Crater Lake.

John Mackle, a retired member, deposited his card with No. 21 last Tuesday. Mr. Mackle, who was for sixty years a member of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* chapel, came up from San Diego when his son, in the United States service, with whom he had been visiting, was transferred to this area from the southern city.

J. H. Fitzgarrald of the Intertype Corporation returned this week after a three weeks' vacation, most of which was spent in his old home town, Clay Center, Kan. On the return trip "Fitz" visited with M. E. Van at the Union Printers' Home. He reports that Van is loud in his praise of conditions at the Home.

Chairman J. E. Whiting of the *Examiner* chapel spent last week-end in Fresno, where he had been called due to the serious illness of his mother.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Numerous cases of illness over a protracted period caused Eddie Balthasar, secretary-treasurer of the Mutual Aid, to levy a temporary 25-cent assessment.

Farming and printing are endurable separately, but trying to do both together is like tackling a tank with an old Model A, so Bill Howell disposed of his farm near Half Moon Bay and moved to town.

Composing room devotees of vacations-with-pay heartily congratulated the stereotype department hired hands when Fred Wilson announced last week they had negotiated a proposition somewhat similar to that of newspaper printers. Fred explained all other newspaper departments have contracts containing paid loafing time and they were able to convince publishers it was but fair and just his department be granted like treatment.

A physical defect that militated against efficiency as a tank operator resulted in "Slim" Clement being released from army duty after several months in the service, and he's working as a makeup again.

Chuck Adams says his wife, who last week underwent a major operation lasting over two and one-half hours, stood the ordeal remarkably well and is convalescing satisfactorily.

A letter to Jay Palmiter from Mrs. Eugene Gustafson, nurse at the Home, requested he thank her former patients, including himself, for the attentions shown her on her San Francisco vacation. Besides Jay, they are C. B. Leavitt of the Berkeley *Gazette* and Don Stauffer, former local president and now San Mateo Union secretary, successor to the late Allen Hill.

With considerable amusement Johnny Dow, who left here recently to settle at Grants Pass, Ore., tells in a letter to Charley Cooper of the wartime mining in his new neighborhood. Demand for certain metals is tremendous and is met at some prospect claims with the crudest tools; in fact, Johnny says, they look like they might have been salvaged from the 1849 gold rush period.

Previous to departing for Catalina with his wife, who is the new president of the Women's Auxiliary, Chairman Abbott remarked that he favored changing our contract to two six-month paid vacations instead of two weeks. . . . Machinist Herb Mather regained his former good nature after a fortnight away from crabby operators. . . . Herb Hail extended his two weeks off to indulge his medical man, who seemed to think continued relaxation wouldn't shorten his span even if it did shorten his bankroll. . . . Likewise with Phil Scott and Ed Lowe, each of whom have been robbing themselves to aid the medical profession. . . . Bill Davis, exponent of graceful loafing (paid) points out that vacations during this dull season probably saved many a typo seeing his name adorn the slipboard. . . . The Kruegers, Harold and Betty, ran into hard luck up Truckee way in the shape of rain, snow and cold winds which drove them down on to the lowlands long before their two weeks expired. . . . Enoch Blackford spent his time off with relatives in Lassen county, his favorite relaxing spot. . . . Bob May called at the Home to see Al Crackbon, Ralph Moore and other local residents and then headed for his old stamping grounds at Trinidad and Denver. . . . Jack Duerigan spared a week of his fortnight to give Lake county the once over but skipped up to Boulder Creek when the heat was turned on. . . . Denver and environs are Lester Brewster's choice for a resting spot. . . . But nobody knows where Lou Henno hid out. . . . Charley Cooper, day ad skipper, and Rube Burrow, who rides herd on the mazda ad gang, are home from vacations. . . . Those self-elected three-star headliners, Elmer McGraw, Chick Smoot and Harry Harvey, departed their various ways, Smoot for the Consummes river near Placerville, to fish; McGraw into the Mendocino Alps after trout, and Harvey for southern California by train, and lucky to get accommodations, so many people are on the move.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes
### By G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

Frank Sherman, convalescing from a nervous breakdown, writes to the chapel from Veterans' Administration Facility in Palo Alto, informing all concerned he is rapidly regaining health while getting a much-needed rest. At the present time Frank has a "tf" slip as bus boy in the cafeteria. Frank may be visited daily between 2 and 4 p. m. and would be pleased to see and talk to his friends.

Ye scribe has been on vacation for sixteen days, in the Sierra foothills adjacent to Grass Valley and Colfax. Since returning to active duty some news of sadness has crept into the local picture. Word was received Saturday, June 28, of the passing, in Albuquerque, N. M., of Mrs. John B. Martin, 69 years of age, and the mother of W. E. Martin, a member of the *Shopping News* chapel. Mrs. Martin, a widow, is mourned by her family of four boys, four girls, and fifteen grandchildren. The funeral was held Sunday, June 29, from the family home in Albuquerque. Mrs. S. Olsen, mother of Harold Olsen, a chapel member, passed away in Glenwood, Minn., June 26, aged 75 years. Old age and pneumonia were the contributing causes of the lady's demise. Besides her husband Mrs. Olsen is mourned by her family of seven children and seven grandchildren. A married daughter of T. R. Smiley, a chapel member, passed away in Yreka, Saturday, June 23. The lady was 34 years of age and left a husband and four children. A few days previous, a brother of Mr. Smiley's passed away in Seattle. The chapel, always sympathetic in times of stress, remembered the unfortunate ones in their hours of bereavement.

Vacationists returned with renewed vigor and a desire to clutter up these columns with comprehensive stories of their activities, but, for obvious reasons, their stories must be heavily blue-penciled, hence the brevity of the reports. . . . Mack Ward toured the national parks . . . Playboy Carpenter fished for bass . . . Chairman Mitchell fished, hunted, inspected gold mines and visited friends in the Sierra foothills . . . Claude Stuck, now on vacation, failed to leave a forwarding address—no news of his activities to date. . . . Night Chairman Jehly is rusticating in Lagunitas . . . Francis Heuring will visit his folk in Santa Monica . . . Arthur Linkous stayed home and puttered around the garden, mostly . . . Lowell Price just disappeared for a week . . . Frank Collins also put on a disappearing act . . . Don Shand took a run down to L. A. . . . Colonel Smith looked over the army and assisted in giving away the bride, his daughter, who was married during the Colonel's vacation time . . . C. B. Mott has left for a visit to L. A.

"Pat" Pattison writes from the Home to inform us the canteen, now being operated by the Home chapel, is proving a big success; $700 in business in the first twenty-one days, and a possibility the sales would run over $1000 the first month. The "Go-Away" Club is making an investment to provide for an emolument to assist those who vacate the Home.

### Golf News—By Joe W. Chaudet

The July tournament of the Golf Association will be played at the Crystal Springs course, located on the Skyline boulevard, on Sunday, July 27, beginning at 11 a. m. Scene of the first annual party in 1939, Crystal Springs has been one of the favorites of the Association, and a goodly crowd should be present. Under the personal management of Eddie Holbrook, former manager of the Ingleside course who recently returned to the golfing game to take charge of Crystal Springs, the Association is insured of a successful day. Eddie Holbrook has been a prime favorite of many of our members, due to his excellent managing of the old Ingleside course and the many favors he has done for the Association, and the tournament on the 27th will be in the nature of "a welcoming party" for both Eddie and the Association.

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of Association members are Al Canter and Elmer Darr. Al played at the Association's last annual party at Sonoma, and since then has been doing a little traveling. The name of Darr strikes a very responsive and familiar note to all Association members as well as members of No. 21. With Father Harry of the *Examiner* and Uncle Ernest at the *Call*, Elmer Darr comes of a "printing family," and with his recent induction into apprentice ranks of No. 21 became eligible for membership in the Golf Association. We're mighty happy to have both Al and Elmer among us and hope that both will be steady customers at the monthly affairs. Next to that "ace" thrill, nothing is sweeter to a golfer than bagging his first "birdie" or "eagle." . . . That first-time birdie thrill was Al Teel's on the 6th, at Chabot. A swell drive, a very neat second, and a downhill 20-footer gave Al his first "birdie" in his short golfing career. The best game in many and many a round was Len Sweet's recent Chabot score. Touring the eighteen holes at Chabot in his lowest to date, Len had a field day, and his game has been steadily improving each time out. . . . Surprise participant in the hole-in-one contest was Mrs. Len Sweet who had several Association members agog over the excellent golfing form displayed in hitting all three shots toward the green—something that the male participants had difficulty in doing . . . And about the hole-in-one, the impromptu cheering section composed of the Mesdames Cameron, Crebassa, Leach, Baffico and Teel showed an inconsistency by their cheering of some and their booing of their better halves. The tall timbers of Chabot resounded with the chorus of "cheers" that greeted most all players, except their better halves and it was an inspiring sight to see so many "dubbed" shots brought about by a short cheer from the above-mentioned "fraus" when Friend Husband was on the tee. . . . The name "Golfing Forsts" can be applied to the Forst clan. First Frank, then Charles, and, at Chabot, Ed Forst, on leave from Uncle Sam's navy. For a "once-in-a-while" golfer, Ed Forst plays a mighty swell game, and the pleasure was the Association's in having him out to Chabot. Playing in the guest flight, Ed had a good day at Chabot, and may the "leaves" be often enough to allow his steady participation in our get-togethers.

### Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

Owing to the absence of three of its members on vacation, the executive committee will meet next week instead of this. Members will be notified by telephone of the meeting time and place. . . . Joanne, the 11½-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. O'Neill, who, on June 26, fell on the gas heater at their home while at play and burned her face and the inside of her arms and hands quite badly, is still being treated by the doctor twice a week. Her face has entirely cleared up but the inside of her arms and the palms of her hands are still quite raw. The baby has been very good and patient through it all, making practically no outcry. . . . Past President Mable A. Skinner reports that she and Mr. Skinner are on vacation at home because their twin sons, Bob and Jim, are on a two-weeks' camping expedition in Yosemite National Park, where they motored together with their guest, Bill Steenberg. . . . John K. Begon, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Begon, is taking a two weeks' vacation at the Palo Alto summer home and boarding school conducted by the Verna Jean Nursery School at San Francisco, which Master John has attended since last March. The child's absence under such perfect care gives the parents a two weeks' vacation in which to relax from the strain of parenthood. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Bailey and little daughter, Beverley, started their two weeks' vacation Sunday, when they left for Russian River (Beverley's personal choice), where they will remain until July 13. The Baileys will be back next Sunday to take care of Mr. Bailey's correspondence, and will leave Monday by auto for Yosemite, where they will remain through Thursday. On Friday they will be in Salinas for one day at the rodeo, of which Mrs. Bailey's brother, Abe Lefton, is master of ceremonies and announcer. The Baileys will return Saturday so that Mr. Bailey may attend the regular union meeting on Sunday. Mr. Bailey is secretary-treasurer of Mailers No. 18. . . . Friends of Mrs. Douglas Smith will be glad to hear that she is convalescing from four days of illness and two days' sojourn in a hospital. . . . Mr. and Mrs. William Welding moved on June 23 to 297 Poplar avenue, Millbrae, the house which they purchased from Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilroy, who have moved to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Welding was, before her marriage on January 25, Miss Josephine Donelin. . . . Cards to friends report that Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Abbott left Catalina for Lake Arrowhead, July 7. Palm Springs is their next objective, then Santa Barbara. . . . S.F.W.A. will hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, July 15, at 8 o'clock, at Redmen's hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue.

### JOHN McGIVNEY RETIRES

John McGivney, "the dean of West Coast labor editors," has retired from the Tacoma *Labor Advocate,* after twenty-two years of service with that well known publication which throughout his incumbency has been steadfast in defense of the workers' rights and true trade unionism. Ralph Chaplin has succeeded to the editorship of the paper.

### DRAFT DRAWING DATE

Selective service officials have set the time for the second draft lottery at 7 o'clock in the evening (4 p. m., Pacific standard time) next Thursday, July 17. The drawing will be held in Washington to determine the order numbers for the estimated 750,000 young men who reached 21 years of age after October 16 and registered for the draft on July 1.

### CUT LONG-DISTANCE RATES

A schedule of reduced rates has been filed with the Railroad Commission by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Southern California Telephone Company. The new filings eliminate report charges on person-to-person calls and effects reductions in basic long-distance charges within California for most rate mileage in excess of 150 miles. The new rates were to become effective yesterday.

## Summer Fun for the Young

Margaret Hall of the Girls' Club and Mission Community Center requests that the following announcement be made, which should prove of interest to young people:

"Junior members of the Girls' Club and Mission Community Center, 362 Capp street, are giving enthusiastic support to the American Red Cross Swim Campaign.

"Boys and girls from 8 to 17 years of age are eligible. It will commence on July 21 and run Monday through Friday for two weeks; time, 2 to 2:40 p. m.

"All instructions free. No swim charge, if you bring along your own towel and suit. Remember: All instructions given by authorized Red Cross instructors.

"If you would like to join 'our gang,' get in touch with the Club at once."

## Operating Engineers No. 3

Announcement of regional officials for the huge Local No. 3 of the Operating Engineers' Union was made this week by Victor S. Swanson, manager, following his return from Washington, D. C., where he conferred with international officials. The union now holds jurisdiction over northern California, Nevada and Utah.

Serving directly under Swanson will be C. F. Matthews, secretary and business agent in charge of the San Francisco main office; assisting him will be F. A. Lawrence. P. E. Vanderwark and Harry Metz will act as business agents in San Francisco, and Jack Foster, dispatcher. W. C. Waack will handle affairs for the dredgemen.

Al Clem and H. T. Peterson will be business agents in Oakland and C. C. Braddock, dispatcher there. Other business agents are: H. O. Foss, San Rafael; E. A. Hester, Redding; Patrick Clancey, Reno; H. L. Spence, Sacramento; M. G. Murphy and T. N. Bynon, San Jose and Fresno, and T. S. Clark and G. W. Simons, Salt Lake.

The new set-up is the result of a recent referendum election conducted by the union, in which Swanson headed the ticket designated Progressive.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Many members will regret to learn of the passing of two veteran mailers, both of whom were widely known in the printing trades as being staunch union men and active members of their local organizations:

Ernest F. Graendorf, of Kansas City Mailers' Union, passed away on July 3. He had been in poor health and had not worked at the trade for several years. Ernest was a member of No. 18 for some time. He was a regular attendant at union meetings and always took an active part in the affairs of the union.

Joseph P. Jud of St. Louis Mailers' Union passed away on June 27 at Veterans' hospital in St. Louis, of heart ailment, from which he had been a sufferer the past year. A former president and secretary of the St. Louis union, he was ever active in its work and took a keen interest in the affairs of the I.T.U. Jud was also a veteran of the Spanish-American war. Sympathy is extended surviving relatives of both the late members in their bereavement.

Joseph P. Bailey, secretary-treasurer of No. 18, began his two weeks' vacation the first of the week.

A card from Al Barbrack reports that, despite the warm weather, he and his family were enjoying their auto tour, visiting Eastern cities. At the date of the card they were having an enjoyable visit with friends and viewing places of interest in Washington, D. C.

### HEADS THE SIX COMPANIES

An American-born Chinese for the first time now heads the Six Companies, an organization which it is said rules the destinies of all the Chinese in America. He is Albert K. Chow, 37, born in Fresno, and also was the first San Franciscan to be named a notary public by Governor Olson.

### IMPROVES UNEMPLOYMENT LAW

Missouri's unemployment compensation law has been liberalized by amendments added at this year's session of the Legislature. The waiting period for unemployed is reduced to 2 weeks a year. Previously the waiting period was 3 weeks in 13 weeks or 5 weeks in 65 weeks. The maximum weekly benefit is raised from $15 to $18, and the number of weeks for which benefit checks can be issued is raised from 12 to 16 weeks. The maximum total which an idle worker can now draw yearly is $288. Previously it was $180. Business interests supported the changes because they made gains, too. Wages in excess of $3000 a year are now exempt from payroll tax. This will save employers $1,500,000.



# State Federation News

From Office of Secretary,
402 Flood Building, San Francisco

### Annual Convention of Federation

Following the decision of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor to shift the annual convention from Stockton to San Francisco, which is scheduled to open September 22, headquarters have been arranged for at the inviting and streamlined Clift hotel, at Geary and Taylor streets. Reasons for choosing the Clift were not only because it is a fine hostelry, but also because it was recommended by the culinary crafts of San Francisco—and they should know.

All reports indicate that there will be well over 1800 delegates, with full steam to level off. The city officials have not only promised but are already cooperating to make this the most enjoyable convention ever held by the State Federation.

Should any one be doubtful on this score, we can easily dismiss such cynicism with the mere announcement that the "old war horse," John A. O'Connell, will be at the helm to assure the fulfillment of all promises. With all due respect to O'Connell's many years of service, dignity and mellowing maturity and violent modesty, we repeat that only a hopeless skeptic could question his ability as host of a Federation convention.

### Why Minneapolis Teamsters Bolted

The secession of the Minneapolis teamsters from the A.F.L. and their affiliation with the C.I.O., which caused enough national commotion to provoke presidential condemnation, was not an ordinary jurisdictional fight as it has been pictured. Behind this withdrawal are a number of political factors that have not received their merited emphasis.

For a long time the most influential members of the Minneapolis teamsters have been identified with the Socialist Workers' party (Trotskyites), a section of the Communist party which split off in 1929 because of the latter's revisionist application of Lenin's policies and its opportunistic role.

With the advent of war, the "left" anti-war policy of this leadership found itself choked inside the A.F.L. teamsters' pro-war position, and this ignited the growing divergence between them and the international office. Because the C.I.O., as represented by Lewis and his supporters, is anti-Administration and opposed to American intervention in the war, it was only logical for the Trotskyist leadership of the Minneapolis teamsters to swing toward the C.I.O., where they could find more elbow room and tolerance for their political perspectives.

Their affiliation is with the so-called Cannon group of Trotskyites, one of the two factions which emerged from a recent split. This group has been steering a course to become once more an illegal left-wing faction of the Communist party because of its position of unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and because of the anti-war stand heretofore made by the Stalinites in furtherance of such a position. And the Minneapolis teamster leaders saw in the break with the A.F.L. the chance to get closer together with the Communist party in the C.I.O.

Another political consideration motivating this impressive split-off is Lewis' avowed plan to enter the political arena as a left-wing force at the first opportunity that presents itself. The rallying of all left and dissident groups in American labor will naturally bolster his position and lay the groundwork for the establishment of an effective apparatus that must of necessity for him emanate from the C.I.O.

Therefore, although the usual job-raiding tactics of the C.I.O. can be said to have played some part in this latest secession, the principal and more powerful influences were the political ones described.

As the international situation develops, it is to be expected that political currents will intrude more and more in the American labor movement, complicating the ordinary run of jurisdictional beefs. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that this general tendency toward "all-out" aid to Soviet Russia, when practically applied, will succeed only at the expense of the American workers.

### The "Hot Cargo" Fight

As Proposition No. 1, which the voters of California defeated in 1938, so the "hot cargo" bill has the same sinister purpose, but it is even more deceptive and much more dangerous. Supporters of this vicious anti-labor bill claim that its only purpose is to outlaw the secondary boycott, which by agreement prohibits the purchase, use or the working of an unfair product. As a matter of fact, it goes much further.

If the law had been drawn up to mean just what its framers claim for it, that is, to make it unlawful for two or more persons to enter into an agreement not to purchase, use or work on certain unfair products of a factory which may be having trouble with its employees over wages, hours or working conditions, then its language would have been clearer and its provisions explicit. However, that was just precisely what the men who drew the bill did not want.

Actually, the bill as it now stands makes it unlawful for any person or persons to enter into any agreement which would result in a refusal by employees to work on unfair products. The broad language used in writing the bill was deliberate, since it could be given a broad interpretation, particularly by an unfriendly court. As it now stands, the bill could be invoked to cover the following case:

Suppose as a result of unspeakable conditions in some sweat-shop or other industry a public meeting was called at which resolutions were passed denouncing these miserable conditions, then, as a result of this public sentiment, with the union or employees taking no action whatsoever, the employees of customers of this particular unfair plant were to refuse to work on the unfair materials, everybody concerned would be guilty of violating the "hot cargo" law. And those primarily guilty would be the public-spirited citizens who passed the resolution disapproving of the unfair conditions.

Another equally dangerous feature of this "hot cargo" law is that it outlaws the boycotting of goods of any employer because of a dispute, even though the dispute may not have developed as a result of differences over working conditions. It strictly forbids any agreement, of any kind, which would result in a boycott of those goods, regardless of whether the agreement provides for a boycott, and if the parties have any connections or dealings with the union or employees—or do not have any—is entirely immaterial.

Should the products involved be defective, unwholesome or dangerous, thereby causing the employees to refuse to handle them for any of these reasons, then, under this law, nobody else can refuse to work on these goods or refuse to buy them. In plain words, no one can take any action, of any kind, which will cause loss or injury to the employer if the action is taken because of the original dispute.

Just as Proposition No. 1, which was described as seeking to regulate picketing and boycotting only, was really a measure denying free speech, so does the "hot cargo" law in substance turn out to be a Gestapo anti-labor plan that would prohibit any group of citizens from saying or doing anything favorable to workers out on strike or protesting against unfair conditions. It would transform every strike and even labor disputes into reigns of terror. It is strictly a fascist measure.

### Hammond Lumber Company Election

(A play in three acts entitled:
"On Again, Off Again, On Again Finnegan.")

The circumstances behind the indefinite postponement of the Hammond Lumber Company election, scheduled for July 2 by the N.L.R.B. regional director, would make material for a poor comedy if the consequences were not so serious to the workers involved. From it the N.L.R.B. emerges as a musical comedy Hamlet.

After Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2592, affiliated with the Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Eureka, filed their petition for an election and advised the regional office of the Board that the C.I.O. union had no interest in the proceedings and despite the fact that the C.I.O. union had made no request to get on the ballot, the Board nevertheless solicited the C.I.O.-I.W.A. to take an interest. The local office of the C.I.O., after the lapse of several days, finally decided that they wanted to be on the ballot.

Desirous to commence negotiations with the company as quickly as possible, the A.F.L. union was eager to hold the election at the earliest date, so they consented to have the C.I.O. union on the ballot. The election was set for July 2, but the final word from the C.I.O. did not arrive until June 25.

Despite the shortness of time, the A.F.L. union proceeded with the necessary preparations. Radio time was purchased, leaflets printed, ads inserted in newspapers and an aggressive campaign otherwise was set in motion. Just as things began to look bright, something happened. On June 30, word was received that the international offices of the C.I.O. woodworkers had instructed the regional director to take their name off the ballot. The regional director complied.

That same afternoon the regional director received word from the local C.I.O. office that the international C.I.O. had no authority in the matter, and insisted their name be continued on the ballot. Although it was July 1, the A.F.L. union agreed to let them stay on the ballot. An hour or so later, still on the same day, the regional director finally decided that she couldn't hold the election because the international C.I.O. denied any jurisdiction to the local C.I.O. regarding this matter.

So the election has been postponed for several weeks—only because the regional director can not make up her mind without the assistance of the C.I.O.

### TROLLEY-BUS OPERATORS

The 1200 bus drivers and trolley operators of the Connecticut Company in seven major cities of Connecticut called off their threatened strike and accepted a compromise wage increase of 8 cents an hour, annual vacations of two weeks with pay and other concessions. The settlement was arranged through mediation. It affected workers in New Haven, Hartford, Middletown, Meriden, New London, Norwich and Stanford.

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## Shortage of Workers, but In Skilled Occupations

A survey, made by the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, covered 394 essential defense occupations. It measured unfilled job openings and employers' anticipated needs during May and June against available workers registered at state employment offices at the beginning of April. In 290 of the total number of occupations surveyed, the supply of labor was more than adequate to meet employers' current and anticipated demands.

However, according to estimates of defense employers, 978 tool designers were needed up to June 1, but only 61 were registered with state employment offices at the beginning of April. Almost 250 die designers were required but only 16 were available. Among airplane woodworkers, the ratio of demand to supply was 40 to 1; for detail assemblers in aircraft it was 50 to 1. In shipbuilding, no hull inspectors at all were available but 25 were needed. Almost 550 loftsmen were needed but only 15 were available.

The most extreme shortages, in addition to those mentioned above, were for ship fitters, template makers, boatbuilders, marine machinists, aeronautical engineers, aircraft final assemblers, and aircraft riveters, tool and die makers, and various kinds of machinists, and lathe operators. In all, there were 78 occupations out of the total of 394 surveyed, in which the number of workers registered at state employment offices at the beginning of April, was insufficient to fill openings then current.

## L. A. Teamsters to Own Home

The Teamsters' Joint Council of Los Angeles, which embraces drivers and warehousemen, is reported to have acquired extensive properties at Ninth and Union streets in that city, which, after remodeling, will serve as the permanent future home of organizations affiliated with the Council.

A building standing on the property was formerly occupied by the Eagles. The consideration is said to have been $65,000, and an additional amount will be required for remodeling of the building, completion of the latter being anticipated for September. Adjoining ground area, included in the purchase, will afford parking facilities.

## Protest Work-or-Fight Order

Legal aid to any worker contesting the "work-or-fight" order sent to draft boards by the Selective Service Administration was promised by the American Civil Liberties Union in urging Brig. Gen. Hershey to reconsider his order. The Union told Hershey it would appeal to the President and to the courts if necessary any use of it against a striker.

"It seems to us contrary to all considerations of sound public policy," the Union states, "to deny by indirection the exercise of those constitutional rights which cannot be denied directly." Among the abuses to which the order "so easily gives rise," the organization's representatives saw the danger of "a form of forced labor."

"Whatever the merits of a strike, however blameless workers may be, and however culpable employers, its effect," the Union declared, "would be to enlist the government's power on one side of the controversy—against the workers."

### LOW-COST AIR CONDITIONER

A low-cost plug-in individual room air conditioner is now made with a reversing valve that permits it to be used as a heating unit—reversed refrigeration, says *Nation's Business*. Capacity is 6000 B.T.U. for cooling or up to 9200 B.T.U. for heating.

People who persist in planning the longest possible auto trip in the shortest possible time are tempting fate to provide a trip for which no return tickets are sold.

### ARGENTINA AFFLICTED, TOO

The Argentine Government, acting to curb propaganda excesses, has introduced before Congress a projected law regulating meetings and giving stricter control to police authorities. The law would prohibit meetings at which ideas contrary to national sovereignty and security, or affecting friendly relations with other governments are expressed. It would also prohibit the use of insignia, uniforms, signs and photographs which incite persecution because of nationality, race and religion. The measure, if it is passed, will affect British as well as Axis propaganda.

### DENVER CULINARY CRAFTS

House cards designating the existence of union conditions were placed in eight more restaurants recently by the combined efforts of the culinary unions in Denver.

### BAKERY MEN WIN BACK PAY

Sixty-five Brooklyn bakery workers will receive $5674 in back overtime pay under the terms of an injunction order permanently restraining the Messing Bakeries, Inc., from further violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.


FRESHEN UP—PERK UP
WAKE UP—*with*
HOT WATER
*on tap day and night from an*
AUTOMATIC
*Gas*
WATER HEATER



*Put new life into your feet by soaking away aches and pains in a tubful of hot water.*

*Keep your skin-beauty alive and fresh looking with hot water treatments.*



*For busy little bodies there is nothing like a hot bath to bring about restive sleep.*

**Do you suffer from summer wilt—** that droopy feeling that comes when you are hot and drowsy and sticky?

A hot bath will put new life into you—and on-tap Hot Water is a Summer necessity.

With an ample supply of hot water on tap from an Automatic Gas Water Heater your bathroom can give you many advantages of the finest health resort. From head to foot, hot water can supply the kind of bathing that's just in line with "what the doctor ordered."

Try some of the suggestions here. They are downright sensible. They take only a few minutes to do—that is, if you have hot water on tap from an economical Automatic Gas Water Heater. If you haven't, then order a new Automatic installed in your home today. You'll love it!



*Your hair needs special care in summer. Try a sudsy scrub and hot water rinse.*



*For a speedy pep-up step under a stinging hot shower.*



*Hot water is a first-aid to faster, easier shaving during summer.*

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## Board of Education Budget

The Board of Education will hold a public hearing on Tuesday afternoon, August 5, prior to the adoption of its 1941-42 budget for the San Francisco Unified School District. The meeting will begin at 4:30 o'clock in the regular meeting room of the Board, 93 Grove street, fourth floor.

Additional teachers for national defense, needed additions to school buildings, trades courses, and added costs for supplying materials to students to conform with an opinion of the Attorney General of the State, are factors which have combined to make the 1941-42 operation of the San Francisco public schools higher than in previous years.

Four main items totaling $1,195,000 represent the increase in the 1941-42 budget of the San Francisco Unified School District over the previous year. The principal items represented in the increases are: National defense classes (100 per cent of cost refunded by federal government), $500,000; annual increment in teachers' salaries, $215,000; capital outlays (increase from $200,000 to $500,000), $305,000; additional supplies, account Attorney General's opinion and increased costs, $150,000; increase in counseling and guidance service, $25,000.

Approximately 50 per cent of all monies expended by the School Department and represented in the total budget is contributed by the State of California or the federal government. National defense teachers, expected to number 150 during the next year, will add approximately one-half million dollars to the Department budget of $11,772,612 as adopted by the Board of Education last February.

This increase for national defense classes is a bookkeeping transaction as far as local taxpayers are concerned, as the cost will be refunded one hundred cents on the dollar by the federal government, according to Philip Lee Bush, president of the Board of Education.

Requests for $1,620,500 for permanent improvements of school buildings have been filed from practically every section of the city. To these the Board of Education will authorize the buildings where the greatest need is shown.

The opinion of the Attorney General making obligatory on the Board of Education to pay fees for materials formerly paid by students added $75,000 to the school budget over last year.

## Art Captures Leroy

In the sporting section of the *Chronicle,* on Tuesday of this week, appeared one of the characteristic drawings by Artist Howard Brodie depicting Leroy C. Smith, the well-known Mailer correspondent of the LABOR CLARION. Smith was shown in the working "uniform" of his craft, and beneath the drawing was this inscription: "Leroy C. Smith, who twiddles his thumbs at present-day softies of the woods like Tod Powell. Why, Leroy was even bored with the Corbett-Sullivan fight, so hunted and fished our State on a 10-buck Indian pony. (Mr. Smith is the *Chronicle's* oldest employee—since 1886.)"

## Musicians' Convention

The American Federation of Musicians, at its forty-sixth annual convention, recently held in Seattle, asked that musicians be included under federal social security legislation. It was pointed out that most musicians are not covered under the present law because they seldom work for one employer long enough to qualify. Amendment to the law to remedy this was urged.

The delegates also approved a resolution aimed at preventing "big name" bands from "cavorting about the grounds at state and other major fairs, playing hither and thither," while local musicians failed to share fair entertainment proceeds. The resolution provided that union bands could be signed for specific assignments only and could not make multiple appearances.

### SAILORS ASK FOR ELECTION

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers' International Union (both A.F.L.) have filed petitions with the San Francisco office of the National Labor Relations Board, asking a collective bargaining certification election for crew members of West Coast Associated Oil Tankers.

### NEW A.G.V.A. AGENT

Don Gilbert has been named business agent of the San Francisco local of the American Guild of Variety Artists. He succeeds Emil Lowe, who has been transferred to the national office in New York City. Gilbert is a trapeze artist and a member of the theatrical team of Gilbert Brothers, which has appeared at leading theaters.

### CABINET CHANGES IN BRITAIN

Premier Churchill has shuffled his cabinet again. Beaverbrook was made Minister of Supply. This may or may not be a demotion for the Canadian-born newspaper owner. Perhaps it is significant, says *Labor,* publication of the Railroad Brotherhoods, that Ernest Bevin, hard-hitting trade unionist, is given some of the most important of Beaverbrook's old duties. Maybe Beaverbrook isn't the "wonder man" the newspapers have pictured him. In any event, it is well known that British union labor does not trust him.

## Gave Father Better Cigars

Withdrawals of cigars selling for 20 cents each or more climbed from 266,000 in May, 1940, to 335,530 in May of this year, a rise credited to demand for "dad's" gifts. Withdrawals of both 8-15 cent and 15-20 cent cigars also gained relatively more than did the 5 cents or less variety. The 8-15 cent withdrawals this May were 46,068,000 against 45,114,000 in May, 1941; the 15-20 cent figures were 3,462,000 against 3,373,000. The nickel-or-less total for May, 1941, was 421,725,000 compared with 417,055,000 for the same month last year.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers was formed at La Porte City, Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, now the Rock Island, June 9, 1886. In the late 20's a tablet was attached to the station commemorating the event.

## Gulf Shipyard Pact

Wage levels in Gulf Coast shipyards will be boosted to an all-time high, under an agreement negotiated in New Orleans at a conference of representatives of labor, shipbuilders and the federal government.

Minimum rates for mechanics were raised to $1.07 an hour, as against former scales ranging between 88 and 97 cents. Common labor was increased to a minimum of 54 cents an hour, from former levels as low as 33 cents. Double rates for overtime were maintained on ship repair work, with exceptions in certain cases of large overhauling jobs.

Owners of the twenty-five yards in the Gulf area at first bitterly resisted the new scales, complaining that they would "play hob with our Southern standards," but they finally yielded.

The new wages are expected to increase the earnings of the Gulf shipyard workers by $16,000,000 a year. Jasper N. Davis, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers (A.F.L.), headed the labor sub-committee which carried on the negotiations.

### "SMOKY CITY" BANS SMOKE

Pittsburgh has outlawed smoke, traditionally as much a part of that vast industrial center as steel mills and bridges. The City Council adopted an ordinance requiring fuel users to burn smokeless fuel or obtain mechanical equipment to burn soft coal smokelessly.

### HUGE GOLD RECOVERY PLANT

Twenty-four motors have gone gold mining in the "ghost town" of Dayton, Nev., on the edge of the famed Comstock Lode country. Specially designed to keep out mud and water, these motors are used in a dredge and gold recovery plant that gobbles up nineteen tons of gold-bearing gravel in a single bite. The machine, largest of its kind, sifts 20,000 tons of "pay dirt" every 24 hours—more than 1000 "Forty-niners" could have panned in a week.

William W. Hansen - - - - - - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - - - - - - - Secretary
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## *"We Don't Patronize" List*

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co., (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.